

THE DAILY BEE.

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AN EFFECTIVE POLICY.

The policy of retaliation provided for in the meat inspection law appears to have already produced a salutary effect upon public opinion in both France and Germany. The very able and vigorous view in which Minister Rold has presented the American case to the French government in this matter of the exclusion of the hog products of the United States and the unjust discrimination in favor of such products of other countries, has left the French minister of foreign affairs in a wholly defenseless position, with the inevitable result of turning public opinion largely in our favor. Adding to this the force of the threatened policy of retaliation if France insists upon adhering to her policy of prohibition, and it is not difficult to understand why it is that the French press is nearly unanimous in advising the government that the position of the United States is too strong to warrant a continuance of France's policy with respect to one of our most important products. One of these journals says it can do nothing but approve absolutely the language of the United States minister, and it declares that the prohibition against American pork was a fault, and we have to pay for it to deny not to wish to put an end very soon to such a scandalous measure. Another intimates that France cannot afford to adhere to a policy which invites retaliation, and a third and one of the most influential of the Paris journals says that it is convinced that the government will abandon its policy of prohibition.

The advice from Germany are not less encouraging. For some time public opinion in that country has been growing in opposition to the restrictions upon the importation of American hog products and the government has been flooded with petitions asking the removal of the restrictions. A short time ago a large number of packers united in an appeal for the abandonment of the regulations against the American hog and subsequently a like appeal was made by a member of the transportation companies. The packing interest frankly confessed that the exclusion of the swine of this country brought them no advantages, all the benefits going to the hog raisers, who profited enormously at the expense of the masses of the people. Meantime the supply has fallen steadily behind the demand, notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of thousands of the people have been compelled, owing to high prices, to greatly reduce their consumption of meat. This is the situation at present, and in view of the fact that the chancellor has withdrawn the edict excluding Austrian pork, leaving only Russia and the United States subject in this particular to the unjust restriction, Minister Phelps regards the outlook as encouraging.

It would seem evident that congress made no mistake, when providing for a national inspection of meats intended for export, in also making provision for a policy of retaliation applicable to the products of countries maintaining restrictions against the importation of American meats. The opening of the French and German markets to our hog products, which may be regarded as an event of no remote future, would increase our exports to the amount of perhaps fifty million dollars annually. It is a matter, therefore, in which the west is greatly interested, since the benefits to the farmers of this section would be quite as great as would result from the opening of all the South American markets to our farm products.

From the meagre reports of the election in Vermont one significant fact may be gleaned. The prohibition vote virtually petered out, while license made notable gains in all sections of the state. It will not be possible, however, to measure the extent of the popular upheaval until the official count is made.

Under the peculiar election methods of Vermont, every incorporated village, town or city, regardless of population, is entitled to one representative in the lower house of the legislature. A city of ten, twenty or fifty thousand people has no greater representation than a community of twenty voters. This unrepresentative system throws the balance of legislative power on the rural communities, and gives the minority an unjust advantage. But this Puritanic method was necessary to hold Vermont in the ranks of prohibition states, for a vast majority of the voters have repeatedly pronounced against the law, but were powerless to secure a majority of the legislature to carry out their will.

The main issue in the election was the repeal of the prohibition law and the substitution of license and regulation. To insure success, the advocates of license must win in two hundred and forty-three towns, each having a representative, and the returns indicate the election of a large number of democratic and republican supporters of license. The fact is significant. Prohibition has had thirty-eight years' trial in the Green Mountain State, and has proven a dismal failure. It has not only failed to suppress the traffic, but has been the means of afflicting the state with unrestrained dram shops, provoked content for law and fostered hypocrisy and lowered the standard of public morals. The efforts of the people of Vermont to discard prohibition and free whisky and place the liquor traffic under legal regulation is a timely lesson to the people of Nebraska.

OUR GALVANIZED ANTI-MONOPOLIST. The World-Herald takes great pains to parade before its readers a set of resolutions inspired and begotten at its instance, by some catspaw who call themselves Knights of Labor. Our enterprising contemporary is welcome to all the capital it can make for itself out of anything THE BEE may say about Power, or any other leader of the Knights or the Alliance. These men are not popes; they are not infallible, and sensible workmen and farmers always appreciate honest and fearless criticism.

Of all things the intelligent workman and farmer does detest, it is the trucking impost, and demagogue who makes loud professions of sympathy while at heart he looks

down upon the men who toil as socially beneath him; prides himself upon his blue blood, and would not touch the hand of the workman unless he puts on a pair of gloves.

Such a champion of the laborer and farmer is the World-Herald man. The most contemptible of all things, however, is his method of hiring wretched vagabonds and sending them among the laboring people to boycott THE BEE and urging them to take his double-dealing, hypocritical sheet as the only defender of the rights of labor. In this sort of scuttling he is ably assisted by all the rogues and rascals who prey upon our taxpayers, and the contractors and bootleg gang for whom the World-Herald is the official mouthpiece. "For says that are dark and tricks that are vain the heathen Chinese is peculiar," and the man at the helm of the Double-Dealer double discounts the Asiatic heathen.

THE SILVER COMMISSIONER. The appointment of Professor S. Dana Horton of Ohio as the special commissioner to visit Europe for the purpose of instituting a movement for the rehabilitation of silver indicates the desire of President Harrison to promote in every practicable way the restoration of silver by European nations that have discarded it as a money metal. It is clearly incumbent upon the United States to take the initiative in favor of bimetallism and the first step necessarily is to learn the sentiment of Europe in order to determine whether it is desirable to hold an international conference on coinage of money. This will really be the mission of Professor Horton. He is clothed with no powers of negotiation, but will go abroad, as did those heretofore sent out on like service—Manton Marble in 1855 and Edward Atkinson in 1857—simply to make an investigation of public opinion as to silver and learn as much as possible of the feeling of the several governments.

The fact that only three years ago the special commission was sent to Europe failed to meet with encouragement does not necessarily imply that Mr. Horton is bound on a fool's errand. The conditions affecting silver have changed very materially within the past three years, and European governments may now be found willing to remove the silver in order to increase their stock of metallic currency. Perhaps no better man for the service than Professor Horton could have been selected. It may be objected to him that he holds the most extreme views on silver, and that, perhaps, a man of less radical opinions would better represent the predominant sentiment of this country, but he is thoroughly informed on the subject and will present the American case with intelligence and ability.

BLING IT ON THEM. The fire and police commission proposes to add twenty-five men to the fire department force, and we are assured that there will be ample funds at the disposal of the board to meet this additional expense.

This would be very gratifying news to the taxpayers if it were not for the fact that the levy for the police and fire fund is extravagantly high, just as all our taxes are. The addition of twenty-five men to the fire department means, of course, a permanent increase of twenty-five thousand dollars a year in the expenses of that department. The wages of the men may not average a thousand dollars a year each, but the incidentals will more than make up the difference. The truth may as well be told now as some other time. One of the prime causes of the depression in our real estate market is high taxes. When capitalists told that city taxes alone are forty-one mills they naturally take to the woods. Our charter-makers have given the council a very liberal leeway and every inch is taken, whether we need it or not. The result is that the levy for the police and fire fund which under the charter may run as high as five mills for police and five mills for fire has been assessed to its full extent. We now spend one hundred thousand dollars for police and it is proposed to spend the whole hundred thousand dollars which the council has levied this year for an increased fire department.

On the top of this, we have a four mill water tax which means that our fire protection will cost us one hundred and eighty thousand dollars for the year. When the water works were established we were assured that they would give us ample fire protection in any part of the city and that its expense of maintaining the fire department would be nominal.

But we now have one hundred and eighty thousand dollars a year added upon us, or about one dollar and twenty cents for every man, woman and child in the city. We have never heard of any reduction in the city pay roll, but it is increasing at an alarming rate that must be checked in time if we do not want to bankrupt the city and keep away every man who has a dollar to invest.

Just contemplate what our taxes would be if prohibition should carry and a two per cent. school tax were added to the forty-one mills. That would make the city and county tax about eight per cent. Who could stand such taxation for any length of time?

PACKING STATISTICS for the past week and for the summer packing season show a marked increase over the corresponding period last year. Since March 1 the product of the Omaha packeries amounted to one million one hundred and seventeen thousand head, an increase of two hundred and twelve thousand. The total pack in 1889 was one million three hundred thousand, a trifling excess over the pack of the past six months. These figures show the steady growth of the market and its great importance to the stock raisers of the west.

The agricultural college bill appropriates fifteen thousand dollars a year from the money arising from the sale of public lands for this state agricultural college, and this sum is increased one thousand dollars each year until it reaches twenty-five thousand. The money is to be applied to the maintenance and better endowment of the state college

for the benefit of agriculturists and the mechanic arts. The practice of nearly all the state colleges which have received a large part of their present endowment from the general government has been to spend more of their income for teaching the classics and liberal arts than in mechanical and agricultural training. The money appropriated by the bill which has just become a law cannot be used in this way. It can be applied only to the teaching of agriculture and the mechanic arts, in which direction the agricultural colleges of the country need improvement more than in any other, the fact being that most of them fall far short of being what their names imply. This appropriation will accomplish great good if faithfully applied as the law provides.

REPORTS of new oil discoveries in Wyoming are of little interest to the public long as the managers persist in storing the product where found. The Omaha capitalists interested in the oil fields should furnish more substantial evidence of their finds. What has become of the long-promised pipeline to the Missouri river?

The splendid business record of the Milwaukee road in Omaha, achieved under disadvantages, shows what might be accomplished if the company cuts loose from its rivals and secures an independent entrance to the city. The company could not make a more profitable investment.

FORA notice in the business, Street Commissioner Finney displayed the ability of a veteran in paralyzing a public fund. The record of Captain Kent and his political scrapping brigade is thrown completely in the shade by his democratic successor.

The justices frowning over the portals of the city hall are naturally objects of admiration. A close inspection of the uncanny beards reveals in bold outlines a composite picture of the ecclesiastical.

The police can play a profitable game when they keep their own counsel and decline to tip the victims.

Without a Rival. The Omaha Bee comes out with a twenty-page Sunday edition comparable with all the papers to make a first class newspaper. The Bee has no opponent worthy of the name between Chicago and the coast.

A Rocky Road. All seasons of the year are now 25 per cent. Thereof apples in New England is a failure. There are no peaches in Delaware. There is a shortage in the peanut crop, and pumpkins are selling at 5 cents a piece. This is going to be a hard season on all of us.

Touchee Lightly. Senator Paddock of Nebraska tells his fellow republicans that they ought to reduce the tariff instead of raising it, but he is so very mild about it that it would be well while he is considering their own interests whether or not oleomargarine would melt into it.

The Alliance's Folly. What is the matter with the alliance people that they cannot use their own common sense and their own reasoning powers? Why do they pick out as their guides demagogic jack lawyers on the one hand and long-haired flat cranks on the other, who are leading them straight to the deepest depths of folly? If they will but use their own heads and search for the truth, they will never hear of a national party, which they may make blunders—all men do—but they will not be guilty of this supreme and howling folly of demanding that congress do something the necessary effect of which would be to make their condition far worse than it is now.

This Crazy Dues Hard. The national convention of the national greenback convention illustrates the vitality of some forms of delusion. There are probably not many people in the United States today having sufficient intelligence to form any opinion whatever on the subject who believe, as thousands of persons believed ten or twelve years ago, that it is in the power of the government to make money by the simple and relatively inexpensive process of setting the printing press to work. The public have been educated to a perception of the truth that the government cannot make a national promise to pay, which is the same thing, is like the promissory note of a private person, only valuable so far as it has value behind it, and that there is no power of legislation by which a fiat currency can be sustained in circulation. A gold dollar is worth a dollar because the experience of the world it costs a dollar to produce and a dollar note is worth a dollar because its holder can get a dollar for it; but to print a piece of paper, "This is a dollar" does not make it worth a dollar, even though the government does the printing. This is now generally understood and agreed to, but it seems that the old greenback party has not yet been educated out of existence. It is still able to seduce a convention, such as this.

A Word with the Farmer. What would happen actually if this prayer of the agriculturists were granted and the owners were to be swelled up with silver and paper till they equalled the greenbackers' notions of the "business men of the country"? All manufactured articles where there was no great surplus made would rise in price. The clothing, leather wear, household furniture, the farm implements—plows, reapers, mowers, wagons—iron tools, glassware, etc., bought by the man on the farm would cost him much more. The inflation of the currency would inflate the price of all city-made goods and wares. But with the products of the soil it would be otherwise. The foreign prices would still rule their selling price, and the farmer would have to take his wheat, butter, lard, cheese, in short, all surpluses for which this country could not furnish a home market—would continue low in price—no higher than the foreign market which bought the surpluses would give—be-

cause the farmer can dispose of these surpluses abroad only, and the prices he gets for them, regulated as they are by competition with the world, determine the price of all of the crop he sells at home. Thus the inflation of the currency will not benefit his products, whose prices he fixed beyond the ocean and outside of a sphere of inflation, but will render the cost of the goods he buys much higher than before. This currency inflation would damage every western farmer.

Hence it is seen that if the inflation of silver and greenbacks were made the granger would not benefit thereby. He would get no more for his products, while he would have to pay more for all the things he got in exchange for his stuff. The measure which he thinks would do the making of him would cut his throat, while the city people would not suffer from it, for they would get more farm articles in exchange for their wares. The manufacturer would be sheltered from evil effects, for as a general thing he has not used the full measure of his tariff, and he has sold goods below tariff price—but with an inflation of the currency he would take advantage of every inch of that tariff wall and charge up to the top of it.

LITTLE SMILES. "Twent' half past we hear the oyster explain 'R there?"

A falsehood may sometimes be consistent, and that consistency a jewel, but truth is always a jewel.

There are over one hundred thousand more women than men in England. Here's another argument against free trade.

Variety isn't always the spoils of life. A St. Louis man and his family have been spending the summer at a watering place.

How true it is that half of our ills are fancied. Even the occasional hoarseness in the blueberry pie, which we fastidiously lift with a fork, is disavowed with oclat and pronounced excellent so long as we are ignorant of his or her presence.

A critic says "the realistic novel has not yet reached its apex." It hasn't, it hasn't. A Sterling author is now engaged upon a novel which is so realistic that whenever he refers to Lumberjack choose it requires two men to hold the book. It is the author's intention to have his work dramatized and presented by a strong cast.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST. Nebraska. An old soldiers' picnic will be held at Redington September 11.

Some of the new bonds for waterworks and the plant will be put in at once.

The state normal school at Peru opened the fall term with 313 students enrolled.

A Masonic lodge has been instituted at Kearney with twenty-one charter members.

The city council has decided to buy the old high school building for use as a city hall.

The democrats of Platte and Colfax counties have elected John C. Van Housen for state senator.

Niles Johnson has been nominated for the legislature by the democrats of the Nineteenth Nebraska district.

General Joe Hellman has been nominated for state senator by the democrats of the Eighth district.

A full set of instruments has arrived at Fremont for the new brass band which has just been organized.

The republican convention of the Fourteenth Nebraska district will be held at Atchison September 11.

Rev. H. Debaas, pastor of the Seward Congregational church, died Tuesday evening after an illness of several weeks.

The old soldiers and oldsettlers of Antelope county will meet at the residence of J. Fairbrother, near Oakdale, September 11, and 12.

Frank Jarman, a Hooper young man, became tired of life and took a dose of blue pills, but a doctor prevented the stuffing of process.

President D. B. Perry of Doane college has been selected as financial agent for that institution and Prof. Fairchild will become acting president.

The Platte county officers want to lay their hands on J. N. Mitchell, a farmer near Atchison who has mortgaged property with mortgaged property, leaving numerous creditors behind.

May E. Sawyer of Crete has used several greenbacks and has been arrested on the charge of the death of her husband, who committed suicide by drowning. She asks for \$10,000 damages under the Slocum law.

At Redington a man who shot a few days ago by a Pierce county farmer named Pointer, died Wednesday from the effects of his wounds. The boy was shot while in the act of stealing watermelon from a neighbor's patch. Pointer was put under \$500 bonds at the time, but now he has been arrested, and will have to answer to the charge of murder.

A series of mishaps has befallen William Woods, living three miles northeast of Spring Lake, Monday. His fine race horse was killed and his cow was shot. He was also shot. While the doctor was setting the limb a dispatch came from Ashland telling his wife of the death of a sister. Mr. Woods has a hot yet, and he is now in a hospital collar bone. Spring Lake is noted this season for serious accidents and big corn.

Iowa. A horse at Eddyville glories in five legs.

The Iowa City packing house will commence operations October 1.

From eighteen acres of land a farmer near Cedar Rapids this year harvested \$1,500 worth of produce.

The man killed by a train near Lyons the other day has been identified as Monroe Barber of Lyons. He was shot by a train.

During the Labor day parade at Davenport the residence of Henry Frahm was entered and \$2,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry taken.

James Beasley, alias H. C. Waite, an all-around forger and bogus mortgage worker, who has pled his venation in several portions of the country, has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

M. A. Putnam, shipping clerk for J. T. Hancock & Sons of Dubuque, has mysteriously disappeared. He left the store Saturday evening and has not been seen since, except once, Saturday evening, near the river. It is believed he has committed suicide, as he had frequently threatened to do so.

Much interest is being revived in the Nurr murder case in Clinton county, as the murder occurred several months ago, but as yet, as far as the public knows, no effort has been made to bring the murderer to justice. The belief is gaining ground, it is said, that it was a "family murder" and has now become an all-outlet expresses it, a "stand lid" all around for revenue only.

The people of the United Lutheran church of Andrew, Jackson county, are badly organized over the scandalous conduct of their pastor, Rev. J. M. McArthur. On his return recently from the presbytery he remained two days in a neighboring state in an intoxicated condition, while his wife was very sick and only eight miles away. The elders of the church have exacted a promise from McArthur that he will return Andrew within a week, never to return.

P. W. Seubner, living near Eddyville, indulged in an experiment the other day. He carried some time in making improvements on his barn, and had it almost completed, when it occurred to him that a well which was in the basement of the barn needed cleaning. Feeling there might be damp if there should be any. The burning had only reached the depth of a few feet when an explosion occurred, throwing the front of the well and scattering it in every direction all over the barn. The building was totally destroyed, together with all the contents, but no life was lost.

The Two Dakotas. The fall meeting of the Deadwood driving commission was held at Deadwood, S. D., on September 1st.

Point for the telegraph line from Buffalo Gap to Hot Springs have been set.

The necessary amount of money to secure

the Iron factory has been raised in Sioux Falls.

Rev. A. M. Daboo has resigned as pastor of the Baptist church of Brookings.

Uncle Jim Rogers of Spearfish has a young lamb which is spotted like an Arabian horse.

Phillip Walters of Copp tried to lift a heavy hay rack and died three days later in intense agony.